

RATES NO SURPRISE TO TRIBUNE READERS

All the Important Provisions of the Democratic Tariff Bill Correctly Forecast Long Before Its Introduction.

GAVE FIGURES TO LEGISLATORS

Even the Republican Members of the Ways and Means Committee Had to Turn to The Tribune's Analysis to Learn What the Majority Intended to Do.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, April 9.—Commenting to-day on the drastic tariff revision provided in the Democratic bill, Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, complimented The Tribune on the accuracy of its forecast of that measure, which was published nearly one week in advance of the presentation of the Underwood bill in the House. Mr. Moore was caustic in his criticism of the secrecy which the Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee sought to maintain regarding the essentials of the bill.

"Until this bill was actually presented in the House on Monday," said the Pennsylvania Republican, "Representative Payne, ranking minority member of the committee, was denied a sight of it or intimation of its contents. I read with interest The Tribune's forecast and analysis, printed a week ago, and, considering the star chamber sessions of the committee, the advance summary was remarkably accurate."

Mr. Moore remarked that it was singular that a Republican newspaper should have been the first to present the gist of the bill and the general scheme of revision planned by the opposition party.

"Members of Congress," he continued, "could obtain no information regarding the probable contents of the tariff bill, although it must now be said that The Tribune's story furnished us definite information on a number of things about which we wanted to know. I anticipated, as The Tribune predicted, that the cuts on the textile schedules would be radical, and the bill shows this to be true. I was particularly interested in textiles, and the reductions are just as sweeping as the story forecast. I believe that many cotton and wool mills will be crippled or forced to shut down when this new tariff law goes into effect."

Mr. Moore will go on the Ways and Means Committee this week, following the approval of the Democratic caucus of his selection by the minority leader.

Right on Citrus Fruits.
Representative Kahn, of California, also commented favorably on The Tribune's tariff forecast. He was familiar with the difficulties confronting those seeking advance information regarding tariff rates, because he was vitally interested in the citrus fruits schedule.

Mr. Kahn recalled to-day that The Tribune dispatches had predicted that the rates on lemons would be cut two-thirds. This is just what was done.

Like Mr. Moore, Mr. Kahn declared that a Republican member of a Democratic committee of the House had little chance to learn in advance what changes would be made affecting his section. "The Tribune correspondents," said Mr. Kahn, "seemed able to glean more than a member on the outside of the committee room, for even the ranking Republican member of the committee was kept in darkness."

The Tribune forecast furnished advance information that the free list would be comprehensive; that luxuries would be highly taxed and necessities greatly reduced; that the income tax rate would range from 1 to 4 per cent, with an exemption of incomes below \$4,000; and that the President might bring about an eleventh-hour change in the duties on raw wool and sugar. All these predictions have been fulfilled.

It has also been confirmed that three votes were taken in committee on raw wool, with advocates of free raw wool winning on two occasions, the element favoring an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent winning once. The President finally took his stand with the free raw wool element and directed the change made in the sugar schedule, which provided for free sugar until Saturday night last.

The Tribune also predicted, among other things, that the duty on rice would be cut in half and that onions would bear a duty of 20 cents a bushel. These are the rates in the Underwood bill.

Other Schedules Foretold.

The sweeping cuts in the chemical, wool, cotton and pottery schedules justify the opportune and earlier analysis of The Tribune, and the same is true of the advance statement that the rates on tobacco, wines and other luxuries would be left practically untouched by the Democratic revisionists. There is one immaterial change in the tobacco schedule. The spirits schedule was left unchanged.

The committee held, as forecast, that silk goods were luxuries, and approximately the present high rates were approved by the Democratic committee.

Print paper went on the free list and there were reductions in other grades of paper, as forecast.

Although the statement seemed inconsistent a week ago, the bill verifies The Tribune's statement that flour had been put on the free list, while a small duty was retained on grains.

It was asserted in The Tribune's forecast that among the articles on the free list could be found boots and shoes, timber, shingles and lumber, steel rails, hoop and band iron, cotton

UNDERWOOD PROVES HIS GRIP ON PARTY

Democratic Caucus Follows His Wishes on Tariff Bill and Committee Assignments.

REVISION IN ONE MEASURE

Rates Taken Up Item by Item and Every Proposed Change Voted Down—Sugar Schedule Not Reached.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, April 9.—The Underwood faction in the House proved its mastery of the situation to-day, when, on three distinct occasions, the Democratic caucus stood squarely behind the majority leader and his programme of tariff revision and committee assignments. The caucus approved the Underwood idea for a revision of the tariff under a blanket bill, and also the decision of the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee to delay the creation of the standing committees of the House until the tariff is out of the way.

Democrats who insisted that the latter procedure amounted to the welding of a club over the rank and file by the Ways and Means Committee, or steering committee, were bowled out.

Mr. Underwood's show of strength also dissuaded Representative Thompson, the Oklahoma insurgent, who proposed to take from the Ways and Means body the power to appoint other committees. Mr. Thompson did not press his motion after Mr. Underwood had invited him to do so.

The caucus decided to take up the tariff bill item by item under the five-minute rule, and when adjournment was taken until to-morrow the party council had approved without amendment the chemical schedule. Numerous amendments were offered by Democrats who wanted higher or lower rates, but all were defeated on viva voce votes.

Agree to Committee Programme.

Before taking up the tariff bill the caucus adopted the slate of the Ways and Means Committee for organizing the House committees actually necessary to transact the business of the extra session—Ways and Means, Rules, Accounts, Mileage and Enrolled Bills.

Aware of reports that various members desired the immediate appointment of all committees and objected to the policy of withholding committee berths until the tariff bill had been passed, Mr. Underwood smilingly told the caucus he was perfectly willing that some member should offer a resolution calling for the appointment of all committees at this time.

A moment of silence ensued, as every Democrat realized the implied challenge in Mr. Underwood's suggestion. Mr. Saunders, of Virginia, finally offered a resolution calling for the immediate naming of all committees. Ten minutes' debate developed that the Underwood programme of delay had the votes, and Mr. Saunders withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Thompson, whose fiery activities at the caucus yesterday were exclusively reported in The Tribune to-day, then announced that the Ways and Means Committee ought to be deprived of the power of naming other House committees. He asserted that the Ways and Means Committee had its hands full with revenue matters, and he thought it was high time to have a distinct committee on committees.

"I would be glad to have the gentleman offer a resolution to that effect, in order to test the sense of the caucus," suavely replied Mr. Underwood. Chairman Palmer offered to recognize the "gentleman from Oklahoma," but Mr. Thompson shook his head, and another reform went glimmering.

Decide on Blanket Bill.
The decision to debate the tariff bill in its entirety was equivalent to a vote against a schedule by schedule revision, and Mr. Underwood's speech, devoted largely to a plea for party harmony, resulted in the determination by the House Democrats to put the tariff bill through as a single measure.

The comparatively slow progress made to-day with Schedule A indicates that the caucus will extend through to-morrow and probably the next day.

Although the sugar schedule was not reached to-day, Mr. Broussard, of Louisiana, opened fire on the reductions proposed and the "free sugar within three years" slogan, and bluntly told his colleagues that the Democratic party was about to wreck the chief industry of his state and to confiscate millions in capital.

Mr. Metz, of New York, urged that the 10 per cent duty on indigo be stricken out for the benefit of the textile industries, whose manufactures were affected by heavy cuts in textile revision. This was beaten 54 to 102.

Representative L'Eglise, of Florida, announced that he would repeat the suggestion with every schedule, that there should be an internal revenue tax equal to the amount of the duty levied against factories of all kinds that employ foreign labor, children under sixteen years old, or women, or that failed to pay a living wage to employees. This was passed over.

READY TO PASS THE PLUMS

Several Important Appointments Soon To Be Made.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, April 9.—Several important appointments will be announced within a few days by the President.

John C. Osborn, ex-Governor of Wyoming, an "original Wilson man" and close personal friend of William J. Bryan, has been selected to succeed Huntington Wilson as Assistant Secretary of State, and Henry C. Breckinridge, of Lexington, Ky., a son of General Joseph C. Breckinridge and a Princeton graduate, has been chosen for Assistant Secretary of War to succeed Robert Shaw Oliver. Desha Breckinridge, a brother, is a candidate for the office of Collector of Internal Revenue in the Lexington district. The Breckinridges are listed as "original Wilson men."

Another selection to be announced soon is that of Robert Wooley, of Virginia, to be auditor of the Interior Department. W. W. Warwick, of Ohio, who was nominated by President Taft for Assistant Controller of the Treasury, is being considered for Controller to succeed R. J. Tracwell, who has asked to be relieved as soon as possible.

ROOF GARDEN FOR HOTEL

Plans have been filed for installing a roof garden on the 33d street wing of the Hotel McAlpin, on the east side of Broadway, between 23d and 24th streets. This garden will be constructed of steel, having large French bay windows on the sides, and will cost \$20,000 to erect. W. H. Penn, Jr., is the architect.

TO TAKE UP CANAL TOLLS

Root's Bill to Repeal Exemption Will Be Opposed.

Washington, April 9.—Senator Root's amendment to the Panama Canal act, which would remove the exemption of American ships from toll payment, will be brought up before the Intercommerce Canals Committee during the present session. Senator O'Gorman, chairman of the committee, said to-day he expected to call a meeting next week.

The Root amendment will be disposed of probably before the tariff bill is brought over from the House. Senator O'Gorman declared he was just as much opposed to the bill as he ever was, and expressed the belief that it would fail to be reported to the Senate by a vote close to that by which it was defeated at the last session—30 to 3.

BLOCKS STANDARD OIL CO.

Governor Vetoes Bill Readmitting It to Missouri.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 9.—Governor Major vetoed to-day the bill permitting the Standard Oil Company to continue business in Missouri in spite of the order of the state Supreme Court, provided it paid triple the license fee required of other foreign corporations.

Kansas City, Mo., April 9.—"Nothing remains to keep the Standard in Missouri except the state Supreme Court, which has under consideration a petition for rehearing of its order decree," said Frank Packer, attorney for the company, when informed of Governor Major's veto. The bill was passed principally because of arguments that if the Standard were ousted the little town of Sugar Creek, a few miles east of Kansas City, would be put out of existence. The Standard has a large refinery there.

M'CALL SEES TROUBLE IN HOME RULE BILL

Fears It Transfers Franchise Granting Power from P. S. O. to Aldermen.

Corporation Counsel Watson was busy yesterday studying with great care the provisions of the Cullen-Levy home rule bill, now before Governor Sulzer for signature, to see if in any way it abridged the power of the Board of Estimate and the Public Service Commission. He had a consultation with the Mayor and later talked with Chairman McCall of the commission. He was prepared to go to Albany and argue against the bill if it was found necessary.

"I am absolutely opposed to the bill," said Chairman McCall. "In regard to the part dealing with franchises we do not know where we are at. They say it does not affect New York. How can we tell? The bill would apparently transfer the granting of franchises to the Board of Aldermen, though still subject to the sanction of the Board of Estimate. There is a special provision that this act shall supersede any special or local act with which it comes in conflict. Does this apply to the charter or to the Public Service Commission law?"

Arnold Tanner, chairman of the charter committee of the Citizens Union, who drew the Cullen-Levy bill for the Municipal Government Association of New York State, asserted last night that the bill granted increased powers to the cities of the state, but did not interfere with existing powers. "The grant of powers conferred by the bill," he said, "is in express terms made subject to the general laws of the state. This includes the rapid transit act and the Public Service Commission law."

Mr. Tanner said Chairman McCall was in error in stating the act would supersede any special or local law.

U. P. PLAN DISAPPROVED

It Will Go to Court with Opposition of McReynolds.

Washington, April 9.—Attorney General McReynolds to-day disapproved the new plan for the dissolution of the Union Pacific Southern Pacific Pacific merger recently submitted to him by Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the Union Pacific board. The Union Pacific, nevertheless, will submit the plans to the United States court at St. Louis. Mr. Lovett has advised the Attorney General. Mr. McReynolds opposes the plan on the ground that it does not meet the decree of the Supreme Court. It proposes that the Union Pacific place its \$28,500,000 worth of Southern Pacific stock in the hands of a trustee for a limited time, receiving "beneficiary certificates" for it. The stock would be distributed to stockholders of the Union Pacific who would be permitted to buy 1,000 shares each.

The Attorney General believes that the same objections apply to that arrangement as applied to the original suggestion that the Southern Pacific holdings be distributed pro rata among the stockholders of the Union Pacific. He declined to indicate what would be the government's course in case the court at St. Louis should uphold the plan.

Louisville, April 9.—In conformity with the decree of the Supreme Court, the Southern Pacific stock held by the Union Pacific was not voted to-day at the annual meeting of stockholders of the Southern Pacific company. The names of Robert S. Lovett and others conspicuous in the oil board do not appear in the list of directors elected to-day. These were L. F. Loe, Orden Mills, L. J. Spence, William Sproule, S. P. Swenson, J. N. Wallace, Julius Kruttschnitt, C. M. Bliss, Walter P. Bliss, Henry W. Porter, Robert Goetz, J. H. Hanchey, Charles W. Harkness, H. B. Huntington and J. M. Jarvis.

TUBE'S SURPLUS LESS

Gross Revenues Gain, but Expenses Cause Deficit.

The Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company in 1912 earned gross revenues of \$2,343,699, an increase of \$65,196 over 1911. The income after expenses and taxes amounted to \$2,091,494, but interest and other charges were \$3,368,926, which left a deficit of \$1,535,332, as compared with a surplus of \$839 the previous year. The increase in the company's fixed charges was largely due to the item "balance of interest."

Despite the loss in surplus, President William C. Fish took an optimistic view of the company's condition. He said in part: "The physical condition of the property is excellent. No effort has been spared to keep it perfectly maintained in all departments. Since the close of the fiscal year the directors have approved a plan for the redemption of the debt of the company. It is expected that its successful completion can be announced in the near future."

\$6,000 FOR WOMAN AUTO HIT

Normal College Teacher Wins Suit Against Henry P. Reed.

Miss Helen Tanner, a teacher at Normal College, recovered a \$6,000 verdict from the Supreme Court yesterday against Henry P. Reed, whose automobile, driven by his wife, knocked down and injured the plaintiff.

DEMOCRATS MOVE TOWARD FREE TRADE

Ex-Representative J. T. McCleary Analyzes Tariff Bill for The Tribune.

STRONG PROTECTION VIEW

Party in Power, He Says, Has Abandoned Its Time-Honored Policy of Tariff for Revenue Only.

The following article was written for The Tribune by James T. McCleary, former member of Congress from Minnesota, who has devoted much study to the tariff question and is a firm believer in protection:

"The tariff bill introduced into Congress on Monday is practically framed to keep the campaign promises of the Democratic party. Even a casual examination of the bill shows that in its method it is an abandonment of Democratic principle. It does not take one step toward that which for eighty years the Democratic party has advocated as the ideal tariff. The bill makes no move toward a tariff for revenue only.

"The pending bill is the first proposal for a tariff law since the recent adoption of the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution, whereby Congress is given authority to levy an income tax. One section of the bill provides for the levying of such a tax. The Committee on Ways and Means estimates that the revenue from the proposed income tax will amount in round numbers to \$100,000,000 a year. This they have utilized to place on the free list many articles heretofore on the dutiable list, thereby cutting off one-fourth of the revenue now raised by duties on imports. In other words, the pending bill gives evidence that the Democratic party is headed as never before toward absolute free trade, and that it will move in that direction just as fast as it can figure out ways to produce national revenues otherwise than by the tariff. Already proposals are being made for raising still more revenue through income and inheritance taxes, with the view of placing still other items on the free list.

No "Tariff for Revenue Only."

"For eighty years, with varying degrees of courage, the Democratic party has advocated itself in favor of a tariff for revenue only. That was its platform promise in the national campaign last year. This bill does not even hint at the keeping of that promise. A tariff for revenue only is one laid on articles the like of which the country imposing it does not produce. Under a protective tariff law these things are on the free list. In the calendar year 1912 almost \$1,000,000,000 worth of such articles were imported into this country absolutely free of duty. Such articles constituted 54 per cent of our total importations. By placing these articles on the dutiable list and removing the duty from all imports now dutiable, except 'luxuries,' the Democrats could have given us what they promised—a tariff for revenue only."

"Over \$200,000,000 of the articles now dutiable are 'luxuries,' which are dutiable under any system. By placing duties on the articles now free and leaving 'luxuries' on the dutiable list, the Democrats could have raised all the revenue now secured through the custom house and at a lower rate of duty. They would have had ample revenue without one atom of protection, and they could have done it with lower rates of duty than now prevail. Moreover, they could then have reserved the income tax for emergencies. But it is more significant than appears on the surface that of this \$1,000,000,000 worth of imports none were placed on the dutiable list as a deliberate move toward 'a tariff for revenue only.' The few items removed from the free list to the dutiable list were so transferred for entirely other reasons.

"The duties retained are laid on the same items as in the existing law, in some cases at the same rates, but in most cases at lower rates, though there are a few cases of increase in rates. The present duties were laid to produce both revenue and protection. The pending bill will admittedly raise less revenue and afford less protection. It is drafted along the lines of a protective tariff law, because the duties are laid on competing articles. Whether or not the rates are adequately protective will be learned later by experience. The invention of the term 'competitive tariff' for the policy embodied in this bill is another confession that the Democratic platform promise of 'a tariff for revenue only' is to be indefinitely postponed, if not abandoned.

"In form the principal change in the tariff is the substitution of ad valorem duties for specific duties. Ad valorem duties have been condemned by every President and every Secretary of the Treasury, regardless of party, with the single exception of Robert Walker, Secretary of the Treasury in Polk's administration and father of the tariff act of 1816.

Crudities and Contradictions.

"The bill contains many crudities and contradictions that will no doubt be pointed out during the debate in Congress; such, for example, as placing flour on the free list while retaining a duty on wheat, the purpose being apparently to hold the allegiance of the farmers and yet hit the wicked manufacturers.

"The country has never before been so well prepared to experiment with Democratic tariff theories. For several years the business men of the country have been moving with great conservatism. The country has not been undergoing any fever of speculation. The crops have been unequalled. All the fundamental business conditions are sound and strong. If the Democratic party has the ability to give us a good tariff, and will revise the currency laws along lines whose wisdom has been demonstrated by long and varied experience, and will succeed in restoring our merchant marine, it will have demonstrated its right to continued power. And business men, regardless of party affiliations, earnestly wish it success.

"The President has rightly declared the tariff to be the most important of all pending national questions. The bill now before Congress is understood to be the joint product of the President and representative members of both houses of Congress. It is definitely an administration and party measure. The whole power of the executive office is to be used to pass it substantially unchanged. Whatever may be the final form of the tariff law, if under it the country prospers, the President and his party will deserve have the credit. If under it the country, able and eager to move mightily forward, should suffer, the people will rightfully place the responsibility on the President and his party."

SAYS BLEASE BLOCKS JUSTICE

Attorney for Negro Seeks to Prevent His Extradition to South Carolina.

Philadelphia, April 9.—Reported utterances of Governor Cole Blease of South Carolina were advanced as reasons in habeas corpus proceedings before Judge Ferguson, in Quarter Sessions Court to-day, why Joseph Grant, otherwise known as Frederick Brown, a negro, charged with killing two white men, should not be turned over to officials of that state on requisition. The murders charged against Grant, who was arrested at his barber shop here, occurred seven years ago at Edgely, S. C. He is said to have confessed the killings, asserting they were in self-defense.

Governor Toner, of Pennsylvania, honored Governor Blease's requisition, and counsel for Grant petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus.

"Governor Blease, in public utterances," said Grant's attorney, "has announced to the world that he will not protect any negro accused of killing a white man. Public sentiment has been so aroused by these statements that a negro cannot have a fair trial as guaranteed under the Constitution."

Judge Ferguson reserved decision.

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